# Metric-Work Element Association Report

**(as of 05/27/2010)**

This report lists all metrics and their association with work elements. Some metrics are associated with multiple work elements, and each metric-work element association can have its own metric guidance. Also please note that the metric-work element association has a start and end date. This allows the "expiration" of just the association but not of the metric itself.

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1375 | Type of acquisition [Fee Title, New Easement, Renewed Easement, Exchange, Mix] | 10/1/2004 | | 1 | 'Mix' refers to any combination of different types of acquisition. 'Exchange' refers to a land trade or swap. If additional BPA funds are required as part of an exchange, select 'Mix.' | 5 | Land Purchase |
| 1376 | Start date of easement | 10/1/2004 | | 2 | In most cases, this will be a Conservation Easement; not a construction easement. This metric does not apply to Fee Title acquisitions. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| 1377 | End date of easement | 10/1/2004 | | 3 | In most cases, this will be a Conservation Easement; not a construction easement. This metric does not apply to fee title acquisitions. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| 1378 | Start date of the purchase | 10/1/2004 | | 4 | This is the closing date of the transaction. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| 1379 | # of riparian miles protected | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 5 | Add length on both sides when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1380 | # of riparian acres protected | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 6 | # of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1381 | # of minimum estimated HUs protected for wildlife | 10/1/2004 | | 7 | Use this habitat unit (HU) metric when a land acquisition is part of BPA's Wildlife Mitigation Program, which mitigates for the impacts to wildlife caused by the development of the dams of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). | 5 | Land Purchase |
| 1382 | Start latitude of protected stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 8 | This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1383 | End latitude of protected stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 9 | This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1384 | Start longitude of protected stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 10 | This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1385 | End longitude of protected stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 11 | This metric only applies to acquisitions (by lease or purchase) in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1386 | # of fish transported | 10/1/2004 | | 12 | Self-Explanatory | 28 | Trap and Haul |
| 1387 | # of miles of stream with improved complexity | 10/1/2004 | | 13 | Self-Explanatory | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 13 | Self-Explanatory | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1388 | # of structures installed | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 14 | For example: Over the course of two miles of stream, 10 J -hooks, 3 weirs and 35 pieces of LWD were placed; total number reported = 48. If the proposed channel work does not involve the creation of any instream habitat structures then please designate zero (0.0) for this metric. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2010 | 114 | If within the period of channel construction, complexity structures are going to be built such as, Weirs, J-hooks, or LWD structures, then report the total number of structures to be completed. For example, if 10 J-hooks, 3 weirs and 35 pieces of LWD are to be placed; total number reported = 48. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1389 | Start latitude of treated stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 15 | This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1390 | End latitude of treated stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 16 | This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1391 | Start longitude of treated stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 17 | This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1392 | End longitude of treated stream reach | 10/1/2004 | | 18 | This metric only applies to work in riparian areas. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1393 | Type of decommissioning [Blocked, Scarified/Ripped, Recontoured] | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 19 | Self-Explanatory | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1394 | # of miles of road improved or decommissioned in a riparian area | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 20 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| | | | | | | 38 | Improve Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1395 | # of miles of road improved or decommissioned in an upland area | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 21 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| | | | | | | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1396 | Start latitude of treated road or trail segment | 10/1/2004 | | 22 | Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1397 | End latitude of treated road or trail segment | 10/1/2004 | | 23 | Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1398 | Start longitude of treated road or trail segment | 10/1/2004 | | 24 | Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1399 | End longitude of treated road or trail segment | 10/1/2004 | | 25 | Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1400 | # of features developed | 10/1/2004 | | 26 | Self-Explanatory | 36 | Develop Terrestrial Habitat Features |
| 1401 | # of miles of fence installed in a riparian area | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 27 | Number of miles of fence built to protect a riparian area. May include fencing above the floodplain if the purpose is to exclude livestock from the riparian area. Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1402 | # of miles of fence installed in an upland area | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 28 | Number of miles of fence built in an upland area for purposes other than excluding livestock from riparian areas. Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1403 | # of riparian acres treated | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 29 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the floodplain of streams. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | | | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |
| | | 10/1/2007 | 9/30/2009 | 29 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the floodplain of streams. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1404 | # of upland acres treated | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 30 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | | | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |
| | | | | 111 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). Because this work element only covers upland habitat, the acreage provided for this metric should equal the total acres treated. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | 10/1/2007 | 9/30/2009 | 30 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1405 | # of wetland acres treated | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 31 | Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | | | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 112 | Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located in upland areas, the acres you claim here may overlap with the acres you claim as upland. Because wetland is a subset of upland, we will assume the upland acres represent the total acres treated. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | 10/1/2007 | 9/30/2009 | 31 | Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres treated, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1406 | # of riparian miles treated | 10/1/2004 | | 32 | To calculate the length of riparian streambank habitat treated in miles, the measurement should reflect the length of the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are treated. This excludes the length of streambank associated with unnamed tributaries, side channels or inlets. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |

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| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10/1/2007 | | 373 | To calculate the length of riparian bank habitat treated in miles, the measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channels or inlets. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1407 | Was barrier Full or Partial? | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 33 | Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | 34 | Self-Explanatory | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1408 | Did the tailings create a fish passage barrier? | 10/1/2004 | | 35 | Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1409 | # of miles of habitat accessed | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 36 | Applies to the removal of mine tailings in aquatic habitat. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1410 | Purpose of production program [Supplementation, Harvest Augmentation, Research] | 10/1/2004 | | 37 | Drop-down box. Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research. | 56 | Acclimate Juvenile Fish |
| | | | | | | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| | | | | | | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1412 | # eggs received into program | 10/1/2004 | | 39 | # of eggs shipped to you from another facility | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1426 | # eggs (hatchery origin) | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 54 | # of hatchery origin eggs shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1427 | # eggs (natural origin) | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 55 | # of natural origin eggs shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |

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| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1428 | # ad-clip (hatchery origin) smolts | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 56 | # of hatchery origin smolts shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1429 | # non-clip (natural origin) smolts | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 57 | # of natural origin smolts shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1430 | # ad-clip (hatchery origin) juveniles (presmolt) | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 58 | # of hatchery origin presmolts shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1431 | # non-clip (natural origin) juveniles (presmolt) | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 59 | # of natural origin presmolts shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1432 | # ad-clip (hatchery origin) adults | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 60 | # of hatchery origin adults shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1433 | # non-clip (natural origin) adults | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 61 | # of natural origin adults shipped to a facility or release site | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| 1434 | Does the screen meet NOAA specs? | 10/1/2004 | | 62 | Self-Explanatory | 69 | Install Fish Screen |
| 1435 | Is the screen New or a Replacement? | 10/1/2004 | | 63 | Self-Explanatory | 69 | Install Fish Screen |
| 1436 | Quantity of water protected by screening in acre-feet/year | 10/1/2004 | | 64 | Determined by what is stated in the water right or calculated based on flow rate. | 69 | Install Fish Screen |
| 1437 | Flow rate at the screen diversion allowed by the water right in cubic-feet per second (cfs) | 10/1/2004 | | 65 | Self-Explanatory | 69 | Install Fish Screen |
| 1438 | # of miles of primary stream reach improvement | 10/1/2004 | | 66 | The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the acquisition to the next downstream diversion or confluence, whichever comes first. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| | | | | 67 | This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the next downstream diversion or confluence with the next major order stream, whichever comes first. | 82 | Install Well |
| | | | | | | 149 | Install Pipeline |
| | | | | | | 150 | Install Sprinkler |
| | | | | | | 151 | Line Diversion Ditch |
| 1439 | # of miles of total stream reach improvement | 10/1/2004 | | 68 | The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the acquisition to the confluence. The term total includes both primary and secondary stream reaches. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |

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| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 69 | This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the confluence of the next major order stream. The term "total" includes both primary and secondary stream reaches. | 82 | Install Well |
| | | | | | | 149 | Install Pipeline |
| | | | | | | 150 | Install Sprinkler |
| | | 10/1/2007 | | 69 | This work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed to the confluence of the next major order stream. The term "total" includes both primary and secondary stream reaches. | 151 | Line Diversion Ditch |
| 1440 | Amount of unprotected water flow returned to the stream by conservation in acre-feet/year | 10/1/2004 | | 70 | This is the seasonal volume of water left instream due to irrigation efficiencies; this water is "unprotected" until an official water transaction is recorded. | 82 | Install Well |
| | | | | | | 149 | Install Pipeline |
| | | | | | | 150 | Install Sprinkler |
| | | | | | | 151 | Line Diversion Ditch |
| 1441 | # of miles of habitat accessed to the next upstream barrier(s) or likely limit of habitable range | 10/1/2004 | | 71 | The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for the removal of a barrier under another work element, put "0" here. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| | | | | 384 | The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here. | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| | | | | 385 | The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| | | 10/1/2009 | | 383 | The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 386 | The length of stream made accessible to the next upstream barrier to fish passage in miles. To calculate miles, divide the total length of feet by 5,280 ft/per mile. Note: If this metric is captured for this barrier under another work element, put "0" here. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1442 | Type of lease [New Lease, Renewed Lease] | 10/1/2004 | | 72 | Self-Explanatory | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1443 | Start date of lease | 10/1/2004 | | 73 | Self-Explanatory | 92 | Lease Land |
| | | 10/1/2010 | | 389 | This metric is required when there is a lease agreement of less than 15 years accompanying the fence. If the agreement is for more than 15 years, the SOW must also include WE# 92, Lease Land work element. When renewing a lease agreement on a fence previously constructed, use Lease Land instead. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1444 | End date of lease | 10/1/2004 | | 74 | Self-Explanatory | 92 | Lease Land |
| | | 10/1/2010 | | 390 | This metric is required when there is a lease agreement of less than 15 years accompanying the fence. If the agreement is for more than 15 years, the SOW must also include WE# 92, Lease Land work element. When renewing a lease agreement on a fence previously constructed, use Lease Land instead. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1445 | # of upland acres protected | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 75 | # of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1446 | # of wetland acres protected | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 76 | # of acres applies to both wildlife and fish habitat land transactions. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. Because wetlands can be located either in riparian or upland areas, the acres you claim here should overlap with the acres you claim as upland and/or riparian. To determine total acres purchased, we will sum the upland and riparian acreage. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1447 | # of students reached | 10/1/2004 | | 77 | This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization. | 99 | Outreach and Education |
| 1448 | # of general public reached | 10/1/2004 | | 78 | This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization. | 99 | Outreach and Education |

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| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1449 | # of teachers reached | 10/1/2004 | | 79 | This is the total number of "class" participants for any given event; it does not include members of the "presenting" organization. | 99 | Outreach and Education |
| 1450 | Are the measuring devices portable or fixed? | 10/1/2004 | | 80 | Self-Explanatory | 148 | Install Flow Measuring Device |
| 1451 | Amount of unprotected water flow returned to the stream by conservation in cubic-feet per second (cfs) | 10/1/2004 | | 81 | This is the rate of flow of water left instream due to irrigation efficiencies or the removal of a diversion; this water is "unprotected" unless and until an official water transaction is recorded. | 82 | Install Well |
| | | | | | | 149 | Install Pipeline |
| | | | | | | 150 | Install Sprinkler |
| | | | | | | 151 | Line Diversion Ditch |
| 1452 | Amount of water secured in acre-feet/year | 10/1/2004 | | 82 | This is the total volume of water being addressed by the acquisition over the course of one irrigation season. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| | | 10/1/2008 | | 82 | This is the total volume of water being addressed by the acquisition over the course of one irrigation season. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1453 | Flow of water returned to the stream as prescribed in the water acquisition in cubic-feet per second (cfs) | 10/1/2004 | | 83 | Provide the average volume rate of flow expected by the acquisition. The term "acquisition" refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| | | 10/1/2008 | | 83 | Provide the average volume rate of flow expected by the acquisition. The term "acquisition" refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | | | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1455 | # fertilized eggs after shock-picking | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 85 | # of fertilized eggs left after shock-picking | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1456 | # eggs released from program | 10/1/2004 | | 86 | # of eggs you release to the natural environment. If eggs are taken to a hatchery for rearing under another BPA-funded contract, report zero here. | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| | | 10/1/2008 | | 86 | # of eggs you release to the natural environment. If eggs are taken to a hatchery for rearing under another BPA-funded contract, report zero here. | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| 1457 | # fry (button-up) produced | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 87 | Number of fry (button-up) produced | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| | | | | | | 59 | Incubate Eggs |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1458 | # juveniles received into program | 10/1/2004 | | 88 | # of juveniles shipped to you from another facility | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1459 | # juveniles released from program | 10/1/2004 | | 89 | # juveniles released to the natural environment from your hatchery or acclimation site. If juveniles are taken to an acclimation site for release under another BPA-funded contract, report zero here. They will be reported under that contract. | 56 | Acclimate Juvenile Fish |
| | | | | | | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1461 | # adults into program (fish ponded) | 10/1/2004 | | 91 | # of adults collected elsewhere or from captive rearing for broodstock outside of this contract | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| | | | | | | 63 | Rear Fish |
| 1462 | # adults released from program | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2008 | 92 | # of mature or soon-to-mature fish (including kelts) released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months. | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1463 | End day and month for water instream | 10/1/2004 | | 93 | This is the end of the season in which flow will be returned. Pertains to acre-feet of water acquisition. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| 1464 | Primary R, M, and E Focal Area [Population Status, Hydrosystem, Tributary Habitat, Estuary/Ocean, Harvest, Hatchery, Predation, Systemwide] | 10/1/2004 | | 94 | Population Status – Monitoring of Fish or Wildlife population-specific abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, or genetic diversity. Hydrosystem – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the mainstem Columbia River hydrosystem and associated habitat. Tributary Habitat – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia basin tributary habitat. Estuary/Ocean – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia River estuary habitat or the ocean. Harvest – RM&E associated with harvest management questions or critical uncertainties. Hatchery - RM&E associated with hatchery management questions or critical uncertainties. Predation – RM&E associated with predation management questions or critical uncertainties. Systemwide - RM&E associated with broad, ecosystem level management ... (truncated for report) | 157 | Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data |
| | | | | | | 158 | Mark/Tag Animals |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 162 | Analyze/Interpret Data |
| 1465 | Start day and month for water instream | 10/1/2004 | | 95 | This is the beginning of the season in which flow will be returned. Pertains to acre-feet of acquisition. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| 1466 | Start year of returned flow | 10/1/2004 | | 96 | This refers to the start of the agreement, when it commences. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| 1467 | End year of returned flow | 10/1/2004 | | 97 | This refers to the end of the agreement (when it expires). For permanent acquisitions, enter 2099. The term acquisition refers to either the lease or the purchase of water. | 164 | Acquire Water Instream |
| 1468 | # of draft scientific reports submitted | 10/1/2004 | | 98 | TBD | 183 | Produce Journal Article |
| 1469 | # of draft manuscripts and draft final reports of research findings submitted for publication | 10/1/2004 | | 99 | TBD | 183 | Produce Journal Article |
| 1470 | If installing a ladder, does the ladder meet NOAA specifications for attraction flow, pool dimensions, jump height, etc? | 10/1/2004 | | 100 | Self-Explanatory | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1471 | Does the structure remove or replace a fish passage barrier? | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2010 | 101 | Self-Explanatory | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1472 | Primary R, M, and E Type [Status and Trend Monitoring, Action Effectiveness Research, Uncertainties Research, Project Implementation/ Compliance Monitoring] | 10/1/2004 | | 102 | Primary Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Type refers to the primary goal of the work. If there is a secondary type, please enter it under the metric "Secondary R, M, and E Type". This information helps us classify R, M, and E work. Definitions of each type follow. Status and Trend Monitoring is short for Fish/Wildlife Population and Environmental Status and Trend Monitoring which is defined as census or statistically designed monitoring of fish or wildlife population and/or environmental conditions (i.e. watershed conditions) to assess the current status or change (trend) over time. This is sometimes referred to as an observational study (ISRP, 2005). These monitoring data may also be used to correlate fish performance with environmental conditions. * Ecosystem/Landscape level, broad-scale, periodic monitoring (referred to as Tier 1 Monitoring) * Geographically localized, frequent monitoring (referred to as Tier 2 Monitoring) Action Effectiveness Research refers to res ... (truncated for report) | 157 | Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data |
| | | | | | | 158 | Mark/Tag Animals |
| | | | | | | 162 | Analyze/Interpret Data |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1473 | # of acres of wetland affected by treatment | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 103 | Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1474 | # of acres treated | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2007 | 104 | Self-Explanatory | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | 9/30/2009 | 104 | Self-Explanatory | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1475 | # of miles of secondary stream reach improvement | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2007 | 105 | The assumption here is that the work is designed to eliminate an irrigation diversion or to provide irrigation efficiencies. The # of miles refers to the distance (0.1 miles) from the point of diversion being addressed by the well to the next downstream diversion or confluence, whichever comes first. | 151 | Line Diversion Ditch |
| 1476 | # of stream miles after treatment | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 106 | Includes off-channels after realignment. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1477 | # of stream miles before treatment | 10/1/2004 | 9/30/2009 | 107 | Self-Explanatory | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1478 | Secondary R, M, and E Type [Status and Trend Monitoring, Action Effectiveness Research, Uncertainties Research, Project Implementation/ Compliance Monitoring] | 10/1/2004 | | 108 | Secondary Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation Type refers to a secondary goal or indirect benefit of the work. This information helps us classify R, M, and E work. For definitions of each type, see the Guidance under the "Primary R, M, and E Type" metric. | 157 | Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data |
| | | | | | | 158 | Mark/Tag Animals |
| | | | | | | 162 | Analyze/Interpret Data |
| 1479 | Are herbicides used as part of work performed under this contract? | 10/1/2006 | | 109 | Please select yes if you are using BPA funding to apply herbicides as part of this contract. Herbicide use is often related to noxious weed control, restoration of native vegetation, or for rehabilitation purposes after construction. | 165 | Produce Environmental Compliance Documentation |
| 1480 | # of screens addressed | 10/1/2006 | | 110 | This metric applies to screens associated with the removal or replacement of a diversion. | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| 1481 | # of stream kilometers credited for resident fish | 10/1/2006 | | 113 | Use this stream kilometer metric when the land purchase or conservation easement results in credit towards BPA's Resident Fish Mitigation Program in Montana. Note that this metric is in kilometers while other metrics in Pisces tend to use miles. | 5 | Land Purchase |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1482 | # of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the riparian zone | 10/1/2008 | | 115 | The length of new road or trail relocated in miles in the riparian habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommisionsing is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -The riparian zone is defined as: the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1483 | # of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the upland zone | 10/1/2008 | | 116 | The length of new road, or trail or trail relocated in miles in the upland habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommissioning is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -Upland habitat is defined as: habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1484 | # of miles of new trail relocated in riparian area | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2010 | 117 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1485 | # of miles of new trail relocated in upland area | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2010 | 118 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1486 | # of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in a riparian area | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2010 | 119 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 38 | Improve Road |
| | | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 119 | Riparian is defined as above the ordinary high water mark of the stream and within the flood plain of streams. To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1487 | # of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an upland area | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2010 | 120 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 38 | Improve Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 120 | Upland is defined as above the elevation of the riparian zone (above the floodplain). To determine total miles treated, we will sum the upland and riparian mileage. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1488 | # of river miles treated | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2009 | 121 | Measure using the route of the main channel, or thalweg, protected by the fence installed. When treating both sides of a stream under a single work element, the measurement should reflect the total thalweg miles, counted for both sides. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1489 | Secondary purpose of production program (if any) [Supplementation, Harvest Augmentation, Research] | 10/1/2008 | | 122 | If there is a secondary purpose for the production different from the primary purpose, select it here. Otherwise, uncheck the metric. Secondary purpose of production includes: Supplement natural populations to help recovery, increase Harvest opportunities, or Research. | 56 | Acclimate Juvenile Fish |
| | | | | | | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| | | | | | | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 66 | Trap/Collect/Hold/Transport Fish - Hatchery |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1490 | Brood Year | 10/1/2008 | | 123 | Brood year is defined as the calendar year in which the eggs were spawned. This metric is only applicable for eggs, juveniles or fish collected for brood. If releasing adults for non-anadromous fishery or collecting kelts, the metric should be unchecked. Select a brood year from the drop-down list regardless of when eggs or juveniles were released. | 56 | Acclimate Juvenile Fish |
| | | | | | | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| | | | | | | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1491 | # eggs transferred to a non BPA-funded facility | 10/1/2008 | | 124 | # of eggs transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program. | 59 | Incubate Eggs |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1492 | # adult fish released to non-anadromous fishery | 10/1/2008 | | 125 | Excess broodstock or returning hatchery fish not utilized for natural spawning that are taken to a lake or other area with no outlet to anadromous streams. | 63 | Rear Fish |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1493 | # juveniles transferred to a non BPA-funded facility | 10/1/2008 | | 126 | # of juveniles transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA-funded program. | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1494 | # captively-reared adults or reconditioned kelts released from program | 10/1/2008 | 9/30/2009 | 127 | # of mature or soon-to-mature fish (including kelts) released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months. | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1495 | Secondary R, M, and E Focal Area [Population Status, Hydrosystem, Tributary Habitat, Estuary/Ocean, Harvest, Hatchery, Predation, Systemwide] | 10/1/2008 | | 128 | If there is a secondary focal area different from the primary focal area, select it here. Otherwise, uncheck the metric. Population Status – Monitoring of Fish or Wildlife population-specific abundance, productivity, spatial distribution, or genetic diversity. Hydrosystem – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the mainstem Columbia River hydrosystem and associated habitat. Tributary Habitat – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia basin tributary habitat. Estuary/Ocean – RM&E occurring within and/or applicable to management questions or critical uncertainties associated with the Columbia River estuary habitat or the ocean. Harvest – RM&E associated with harvest management questions or critical uncertainties. Hatchery - RM&E associated with hatchery management questions or critical uncertainties. Predation – RM&E associated with p ... (truncated for report) | 157 | Collect/Generate/Validate Field and Lab Data |
| | | | | | | 158 | Mark/Tag Animals |
| | | | | | | 162 | Analyze/Interpret Data |
| 1496 | # of patrol hours logged | 10/1/2008 | | 129 | Officer would count number of hours on patrol as opposed to total number of hours on duty. | 192 | Law Enforcement |
| 1497 | # of arrests made | 10/1/2008 | | 130 | Officer would count # of arrests regardless of type or outcome. | 192 | Law Enforcement |
| 1498 | # of seizures made | 10/1/2008 | | 131 | Officer would count the event as one seizure as opposed to the number of items seized and or confiscated. A seizuer is considered confiscated equipment, or illegal take such as pelts and fish. | 192 | Law Enforcement |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1499 | # of citations issued | 10/1/2008 | | 132 | Officer would count number of citations issued regardless of type or outcome. | 192 | Law Enforcement |
| 1500 | # of fish stocked | 10/1/2008 | | 133 | # of fish you transport and release to your put and take fishery | 187 | Put and Take Fisheries |
| 1501 | Total weight of fish stocked in kilograms | 10/1/2008 | | 134 | Weight, to the nearest 0.1 kilogram, of the fish you transport and release to your put and take fishery. | 187 | Put and Take Fisheries |
| 1502 | Type of metering device primarily used | 10/1/2008 | | 135 | Metering Device choices: 1) Electronic, Data Transmitted - a gauge that records and transmits by telemetry to another location, 2) Electronic, Data Read On-Site - a gauge that is read on-site, or 3) Other - Under "Deliverable Specification" please describe device and explain why this device would be more appropriate. | 148 | Install Flow Measuring Device |
| 1506 | # of kelts released to natural environment | 10/1/2009 | | 140 | # of kelts released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1507 | # of kelts collected | 10/1/2009 | | 141 | # of kelts collected for reconditioning | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1508 | # of kelts transferred to a non BPA-funded facility | 10/1/2009 | | 142 | # of kelts transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1509 | # of captively reared adults released to the natural environment | 10/1/2009 | | 143 | # of captively reared adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1510 | # of captively reared adults transferred to a non BPA-funded facility | 10/1/2009 | | 144 | # of captively reared adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1511 | # of adults transferred to a non BPA-funded facility | 10/1/2009 | | 145 | # of adults transferred to another facility that is not funded by BPA, with the expectation that they will NOT be transferred back to a BPA funded program | 63 | Rear Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1512 | # of adults released to the natural environment | 10/1/2009 | | 146 | # of adults released to the natural environment with the expectation that they will spawn within the next few months | 63 | Rear Fish |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1513 | # of female fish retained as broodstock | 10/1/2008 | | 147 | Females retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1514 | # of male fish retained as broodstock | 10/1/2009 | | 148 | Males retained for broodstock. Includes fish expected to die before spawn date | 64 | Spawn Fish |
| | | | | | | 176 | Produce Hatchery Fish |
| 1515 | # of acres of upland non-wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 152 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |
| | | | | 370 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 152 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1516 | # of acres of upland wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 153 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 366 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland wetland habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the upland wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil co ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | 9/30/2009 | 153 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report) | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 153 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetland information at http://www.epa.gov/ ... (truncated for report) | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1517 | # of acres of riparian non-wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 154 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non -wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces.) - Non-wetland: Habitat ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 382 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non -wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Non -wetland: Habitat de ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | 387 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre.-Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplai ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 154 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian non -wetland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces.) - Non-wetland: Habitat ... (truncated for report) | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1518 | # of acres of riparian wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 155 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulat ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 31 | Conduct Controlled Burn |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 367 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the riparian wetland habitat zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes flo ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 155 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulat ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| | | | | | | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 48 | Practice No-till and Conservation Tillage Systems |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1519 | # of acres of freshwater non-wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 156 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | 371 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegeta ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 156 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1520 | # of acres of freshwater wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 157 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetlan ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 368 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the freshwater non-tidal wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapt ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 157 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the USFWS National Wetland Inventory at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ or EPA wetlan ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| | | | | | | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1521 | # of acres of estuarine wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 158 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is d ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | 365 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine non-wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that fee ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 158 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is d ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| | | | | | | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1522 | # of acres of estuarine non-wetland habitat treated | 10/1/2009 | | 159 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| | | | | | | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 372 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the unit area where plant removal techniques are applied in the estuarine wetland zone. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds t ... (truncated for report) | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 159 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1523 | Average width of treatment | 10/1/2009 | | 160 | The average width (in feet) modified/created or road treated or altered. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 160 | The average width (in feet) modified/created or road treated or altered. | 38 | Improve Road |
| | | | | 388 | The average wetted width (in feet) of channel treated or altered. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1524 | # of acres of upland non-wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 161 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | 364 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 40 | Install Fence |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 381 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre.) (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1525 | # of acres of upland wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 162 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 363 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more informat ... (truncated for report) | 40 | Install Fence |
| | | | | 377 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. For more information consult the ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1526 | # of acres of riparian non-wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 163 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat inf ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | 360 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report) | 40 | Install Fence |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 378 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influ ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1527 | # of acres of riparian wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 164 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 359 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplai ... (truncated for report) | 40 | Install Fence |
| | | | | 374 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat inf ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1528 | # of acres of freshwater non-wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 165 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | 380 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Non-wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of non-hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in dry soil conditions. | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1529 | # of acres of freshwater wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 166 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and simila ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | 376 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar a ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1530 | # of acres of estuarine wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 167 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | | 361 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpla ... (truncated for report) | 40 | Install Fence |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 375 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian hab ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1531 | # of acres of estuarine non-wetland habitat protected | 10/1/2009 | | 168 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the purchase.) - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian ... (truncated for report) | 5 | Land Purchase |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 362 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total length fenced times the average buffer width.) -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpla ... (truncated for report) | 40 | Install Fence |
| | | | | 379 | Identify the total acres of habitat protected in the estuarine habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. (Note the total area protected for this WE should roughly equal the total acres identified in the lease.) - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian hab ... (truncated for report) | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1533 | # of miles of new trail relocated in an estuarine area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 170 | The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1534 | # of miles of road improved or decommissioned in an estuarine area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 171 | The length of road treated in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| | | | | | | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1535 | # of miles of road or trail created/relocated in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2009 | | 172 | The length of new road, or trail or trail relocated in miles in the estuarine habitat zone. (This metric value will = 0 if decommisionsing is done without relocation) To calculate the length in miles divide the total length of new road or trail (in feet) created by 5,280 feet/mile. -Estuarine habitat is defined as: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1540 | Start latitude of created road or trail segment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 177 | Start latitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1541 | End latitude of created road or trail segment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 178 | Start ongitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1542 | Start longitude of created road or trail segment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 179 | End latitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1543 | End longitude of created road or trail segment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 180 | End ongitude of trail or road creation project. Must be entered in decimal degrees. For help converting from degrees, minutes, seconds go to http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1546 | # of miles of fence installed in an estuarine area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 183 | The length of fence treated in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1547 | # of miles of stream treated with spawning gravel | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 184 | Length of treatment in miles. This should be the total length of the stream to be treated with gravel placement (if placement of gravel is dumped with the expectation of distribution from high flows, identify the length of stream expected to be treated). The addition of gravel, sand and fine sediments into the stream with size ratios to support salmonid spawning and rearing. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| | | 10/1/2010 | | 184 | Length of treatment in miles. This should be the total length of the stream to be treated with gravel placement (if placement of gravel is dumped with the expectation of distribution from high flows, identify the length of stream expected to be treated). The addition of gravel, sand and fine sediments into the stream with size ratios to support salmonid spawning and rearing. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1548 | # of lbs of fertilizer added | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 185 | Weight of the fish carcass, nutrient analog or fertilizer released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1549 | # of miles of left streambank fenced in a freshwater area | 10/1/2009 | | 186 | Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the total center of channel counted for the left side of the stream, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1550 | # of miles of left streambank fenced in an estuarine area | 10/1/2009 | | 187 | Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed, by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the total center of channel counted for the left side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets. | 40 | Install Fence |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1551 | # of miles of right streambank fenced in a freshwater area | 10/1/2009 | | 188 | Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1552 | # of miles of right streambank fenced in an estuarine area | 10/1/2009 | | 189 | Measure the streambank length protected by the fence installed by using the route of the center of channel protected. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1553 | # of acres of freshwater wetland affected by treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 190 | Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1554 | # of acres of estuarine wetland affected by treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 191 | Includes off-channels after realignment. Wetland is defined as meeting the federal standard for wetland delineation under the Clean Water Act. This metric only applies to work in a pre-existing wetland or work which reconnects historic wetland. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1555 | # of miles protected in a riparian wetland area | 10/1/2009 | | 192 | Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 192 | Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish. | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1556 | # of miles protected in a riparian non-wetland area | 10/1/2009 | | 193 | Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish. | 5 | Land Purchase |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 193 | Add length on both sides of stream when both sides are protected. Add one side when one side is protected. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish. | 92 | Lease Land |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1557 | # of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an estuarine wetland area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 194 | The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat. | 38 | Improve Road |
| | | | | | | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1558 | # of miles of trail improved or decommissioned in an estuarine non-wetland area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 195 | The length of new trails created in miles in the estuary zone. The estuary zone includes habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat zone includes tidal wetland habitat. | 38 | Improve Road |
| | | | | | | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1559 | # of miles of freshwater stream before treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 196 | Self-Explanatory | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1560 | # of miles of estuarine stream before treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 197 | Self-Explanatory | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1561 | # of miles of freshwater stream after treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 198 | Includes off-channels after realignment. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1562 | # of miles of estuarine stream after treatment | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 199 | Includes off-channels after realignment. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1563 | # of barriers in the freshwater zone | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 200 | The count of barriers addressed is the total number of fish passage barriers removed at a specified worksite. This is not the number of individual fish passage structure types but the structural blockages as a whole that may be quantified by one Latitude and Longitude and is used to calculate the distance upstream to the next barrier. A barrier in PISCES will be defined as passage barriers created from increased sediment from mine tailings that result in a passage impairment from subsurface flows. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | | | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| | | | | | | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1564 | # of barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 201 | The count of barriers addressed is the total number of fish passage barriers removed at a specified worksite. This is not the number of individual fish passage structure types but the structural blockages as a whole that may be quantified by one Latitude and Longitude and is used to calculate the distance upstream to the next barrier. A barrier in PISCES will be defined as passage barriers created from increased sediment from mine tailings that result in a passage impairment from subsurface flows. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | | | | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| | | | | | | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| | | | | | | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| | | | | | | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1565 | # of miles of dike removed or modified in the freshwater area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 202 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1566 | # of miles of dike removed or modified in the estuary area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 203 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1567 | # of miles of dike removed or modified in the riparian area | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 204 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1568 | # of erosion control structures | 10/1/2009 | 9/30/2010 | 205 | Enter the total number of sediment basins, sediment collection ponds, sediment traps, or other structural treatments constructed or placed. (Note: This excludes treatments to roads and trails. Or plantings.) | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1569 | # of alternate water sources installed | 10/1/2009 | | 206 | The number of objects installed or treated in total. | 34 | Develop Alternative Water Source |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1570 | # of miles of stream treated with nutrients | 10/1/2009 | | 207 | TBD | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1571 | # of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 208 | Enter the quantity of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1572 | # of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 209 | Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1573 | # of logjam structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 210 | Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1574 | # of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 211 | Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1575 | # of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 212 | Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1576 | # of log weir structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 213 | Enter the quantity of log weirs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or prevent erosion along the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1577 | # of rock weir structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 214 | Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools; and/or to create new pools, to trap sediment, aerate the water, and to promote deposition of organic debris. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1578 | # of gabion structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 215 | Enter the quantity of gabions used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1579 | # of deflector/barb structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 216 | Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1580 | # of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 217 | Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1581 | # of rootwad structures installed for only stabilization | 10/1/2010 | | 218 | Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) - Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select “logjam”.) - Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1582 | # of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 219 | Enter the quantity of unanchored individual logs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1583 | # of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 220 | Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1584 | # of logjam structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 221 | Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used; enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1585 | # of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 222 | Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1586 | # of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 223 | Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric) -Stabilization: The structure serves as a means to stabilize sediment in the stream or on the bank of the stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1587 | # of log weir structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 224 | Enter the quantity of log weirs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1588 | # of rock weir structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 225 | Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for stabilization of the stream channel. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, and/or to create new pools, trap sediment, aerate the water, and promote deposition of organic debris. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1589 | # of gabion structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 226 | Enter the quantity of gabions used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1590 | # of deflector/barb structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 227 | Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1591 | # of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 228 | Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1592 | # of rootwad structures installed for only complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 229 | Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for complexity of the stream channel. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select “logjam”.) -Complexity: The structure increases instream habitat complexity, through creation of morphologic features that benefit the target species. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1593 | # of unanchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 230 | Enter the quantity of unanchored individual logs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Individual logs (unanchored): Placement of individual logs as a discrete structure that is not part of log jams, weirs, or specified as root wads that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1594 | # of anchored individual log structures (not logjams) installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 231 | Enter the quantity of anchored individual logs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored individual logs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored individual logs: Placement of individual logs that are either cabled or buried to withstand movement under high flows as a discrete structure that are not part of log jams, weirs or root wads. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1595 | # of logjam structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 232 | Enter the quantity of logs fastened together (logjam) used both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If logs fastened together (logjam) are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Logs fastened together (logjam): Placement of wood structure/log jam with multiple logs and/or rootwads fastened together as a discrete structure. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1596 | # of unanchored rocks/boulder structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 233 | Enter the quantity of unanchored rock/boulders used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If unanchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Unanchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders (non-gabion) as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are not secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1597 | # of anchored rocks/boulder structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 234 | Enter the quantity of anchored rock/boulders used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If anchored rock/boulders are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Anchored rocks/boulders: Addition of large rocks or boulders, secured by cabling or other restraints, as discrete structures to a stream channel or bank that are secured to withstand movement under high flows. (Note: rocks and boulders used to anchor structures are not captured under this metric.) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1598 | # of log weir structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 235 | Enter the quantity of log weirs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If log weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) - Log weirs: Placement of logs as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools, to create new pools above and/or below the structure, to trap sediment, aerate the water, or promote deposition of organic debris. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1599 | # of rock weir structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 236 | Enter the quantity of rock weirs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If rock weirs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Rock weirs: The placement of rocks as a discrete structure to collect and retain gravel for spawning habitat, to deepen existing resting/jumping pools; and/or to create new pools, to trap sediment, aerate the water, and to promote deposition of organic debris. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1600 | # of gabion structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 237 | Enter the quantity of gabions used for both complexity and stabilization of the streambank or channel. (Note: If gabions are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Gabions: A wire cage filled with rocks used to stabilize banks as a discrete structure, e.g., two non-contiguous 8-foot gabions on the same bank would be counted as two. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1601 | # of deflector/barb structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 238 | Enter the quantity of deflectors/barbs used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If deflectors/barbs are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Deflectors/barbs: Placement of structures of rock or logs as a discrete structure on a bank that extend into the stream to narrow or deepen the channel, or alter flow. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1602 | # of revetment/rip rap/other structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 239 | Enter the quantity of revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If revetments, rip rap, or other engineered structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Revetments/rip rap/other engineered structures: Retaining wall to prevent erosion, to face a surface with stone slabs, and concrete and/or steel structure as a discrete structure. -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1603 | # of rootwad structures installed for both stabilization and complexity | 10/1/2010 | | 240 | Enter the quantity of rootwad structures used for both complexity and stabilization of the stream channel or bank. (Note: If rootwad structures are not used, enter a “0” for the value of the metric.) -Stumps with roots attached (root wads): Placement of a stump with roots attached into the stream or on a bank. Root wads are a type of large woody debris. (Note: if rootwads are fastened to multiple pieces of wood, select “logjam”.) -Both: The structure serves as both an instream complexity and a bank or channel stabilizing structure. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1604 | # of acres of channel/side-channel habitat reconnected or added in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 241 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone. ; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; ; | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1605 | # of acres of channel/side-channel habitat reconnected or added in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 242 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone. ; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; ; | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1606 | # of miles of road or trail blocked in the riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | | 243 | The length of road or trail blocked in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1607 | # of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | | 244 | The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1608 | # of miles of road or trail recontoured in the riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | | 245 | The length of road or trail recontoured in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river;s floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1609 | # of miles of road or trail blocked in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 246 | The length of road or trail blocked in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1610 | # of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 247 | The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the riparian habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1611 | # of miles of road or trail recontoured in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 248 | The length of road or trail recontoured in the estuary habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1612 | # of miles of road or trail blocked in the upland zone | 10/1/2010 | | 249 | The length of road or trail blocked in the upland habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Blocked: Placement of a physical barrier (gates, boulders, ditches, etc.) to prevent vehicle access. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1613 | # of miles of road or trail scarified/ripped in the upland zone | 10/1/2010 | | 250 | The length of road or trail scarified/ripped in the upland habitat zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Scarified/ripped: Road or trail surface is altered to allow for planting or plant colonization. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |
| 1614 | # of miles of road or trail recontoured in the upland zone | 10/1/2010 | | 251 | The length of road or trail recontoured in the upland zone (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail treated/removed by 5,280 feet/mile. -Recontoured: Road or trail slope is re-graded to allow for more natural processes. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non -hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 33 | Decommission Road/Relocate Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1615 | # of miles of road or trail improved in a riparian area | 10/1/2010 | | 252 | The length of road or trail improved in a riparian area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1616 | # of miles of road or trail improved in an estuarine area | 10/1/2010 | | 253 | The length of road or trail improved in a estuarine area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1617 | # of miles of road or trail improved in an upland area | 10/1/2010 | | 254 | The length of road or trail improved in an upland area (in miles). To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of road or trail improved by 5,280 feet/mile. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1618 | # of water bars installed | 10/1/2010 | | 255 | Identify the number of water bars installed in the treated area. Treated area is defined as the construction footprint. - A water bar or interceptor dyke is a shallow ditch dug across a road or trail at an angle to prevent excessive flow down the road or trail surface and erosion of road or trail surface materials. A small excavation across a road or trail to collect and divert road or trail surface water flow. | 38 | Improve Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 255 | Identify the number of water bars installed in the treated area. Treated area is defined as the construction footprint. - A water bar or interceptor dyke is a shallow ditch dug across a road or trail at an angle to prevent excessive flow down the road or trail surface and erosion of road or trail surface materials. A small excavation across a road or trail to collect and divert road or trail surface water flow. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1619 | # of ditch relief culverts/ cross drains installed | 10/1/2010 | | 256 | Identify the number of ditch relief culverts installed in the treated area. - A ditch relief culvert or other structure or shaping for the travel way designed to capture and remove surface water from road or trail surfaces. | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1620 | # of improved road crowns | 10/1/2010 | | 257 | Identify the number of improved road crowns in the treated area. Treated is defined as the construction footprint that provides benefit to focal species. (Note: To have multiple worksites, the construction footprint should be spaced a 1/2 mile or more apart for each improvement.) -Improved road crowns: Surface shaping of the road or trail that causes surface runoff to flow laterally towards the uphill shoulder or ditch and/or the downhill shoulder. | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1621 | # of road stream crossing improvements (rocked ford) | 10/1/2010 | | 258 | Identify the number of road stream crossings installed in the treated area. -Road stream crossing improvements (rocked ford): Creation or improvement of a reinforced rock road or trail bed that crosses the stream without restricting the stream flow. Does not include stream crossing improvements that have a fish passage goal. | 38 | Improve Road |
| 1622 | # of regradation and/or terracing treatments | 10/1/2010 | | 259 | Identify the number of regradation or terracing treatments implemented in the treated area. The number will usually be one, unless multiple treatments are made where worksites are spaced greater than .5 miles apart. - Regradation or terracing: Regradation is a technique that alters the angle of the slope of the bank or removes sediment mass to reduce erosion, landslides or slumping. Terracing is a non-agricultural sediment and water conservation technique consisting of ridges on the contour, or level areas constructed on a slope. | 38 | Improve Road |
| | | | | | | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1623 | # of other sediment control measures | 10/1/2010 | | 260 | Identify the number of “other” treatments implemented in the treated area. Treated is defined as the construction footprint that provides benefit to focal species. -Other sediment control measures: Other structures used to manage road or trail drainage networks and decrease erosion. | 38 | Improve Road |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1624 | # of water gaps | 10/1/2010 | | 261 | The number of water gaps installed (provision of a fenced livestock stream crossing). | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1625 | # of cattle guards installed | 10/1/2010 | | 262 | The number of cattle guards installed (bridge over a ditch or stream consisting of parallel metal bars that allow pedestrians and vehicles to pass, but not livestock). | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1626 | # of other exclusion structures | 10/1/2010 | | 263 | The number of other techniques to block livestock access to a stream including natural debris piles, herding, etc. | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1627 | # of riparian wetland miles treated | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 264 | Add length treated on both sides when both sides are treated. Add one side when one side is treated. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are inundated or saturated by sur ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |
| 1628 | # of riparian non-wetland miles treated | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 265 | Add length treated on both sides when both sides are treated. Add one side when one side is treated. Normally, riparian habitat protection is intended for the benefit of fish.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Non-Wetland: Habitat designated and regulated as non-wetland habitat, which is dominated by areas that are not inundated or satu ... (truncated for report) | 47 | Plant Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1629 | # of acres of riparian habitat treated by removing mine tailings | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 266 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high water mark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" in Pisces.) | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1630 | # of acres of upland habitat treated by removing mine tailings | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 267 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1631 | # of acres of freshwater habitat treated by removing mine tailings | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 268 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1632 | # of mine tailing full passage barriers addressed in the freshwater zone | 10/1/2010 | | 269 | The number of mine tailing full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile, use two WE.) -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1633 | # of mine tailing full passage barriers addressed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 270 | The number of mine tailing full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile, use two WE.) -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the near shore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments in which pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1634 | # of mine tailing partial passage barriers addressed in the freshwater zone | 10/1/2010 | | 271 | The number of mine tailing partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile use two WE.) -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage of specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow passage for some species, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1635 | # of mine tailing partial passage barriers addressed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 272 | The number of mine tailing partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. (Note: If distance between barriers is greater than half a mile use two WE.) -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage of specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow passage for some species, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the near shore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments in which pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that ... (truncated for report) | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1636 | # of estuarine miles treated | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 273 | To calculate the length of estuarine bank habitat in miles treated add the length treated on both sides of the main channel when both sides are treated. Add one side when only one side is treated. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1637 | # of freshwater miles treated | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 274 | To calculate the length of freshwater non-tidal habitat treated in miles, add the length of the main channel treated. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1638 | # of acres of riparian habitat treated | 10/1/2010 | | 275 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the riparian habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, ... (truncated for report) | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1639 | # of acres of estuarine habitat treated | 10/1/2010 | | 276 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the estuary habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and t ... (truncated for report) | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1640 | # of acres of upland habitat treated | 10/1/2010 | | 277 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in the upland habitat zone. The treatment area is the construction footprint, plus the estimated catchment area that the treatment is designed to reduce sediment transport export from. (For example the area treated may be the area of a sediment pond, plus the upslope area that drains directly into the pond.) To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. - Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| | | | | | | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| 1641 | # of acres of freshwater habitat treated | 10/1/2010 | | 278 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; ; | 52 | Remove Mine Tailings |
| | | | 9/30/2010 | 278 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; ; | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1642 | # of sediment basins, collection ponds, and sediment traps installed | 10/1/2010 | | 279 | Identify the number of sediment basins, collection ponds, and sediment traps installed, which are defined as: a man -made basin or intentional ponding area designed to hold storm water for a period of time to allow sediment and other suspended material to settle. The water eventually flows out of the basin to downstream waterways, evaporates into the atmosphere, or infiltrates the ground. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |
| 1643 | # of baffles installed | 10/1/2010 | | 280 | Identify the number of baffles installed where baffles are defined as: porous barriers installed inside a temporary sediment trap, rock dam, skimmer basin, or sediment basin to reduce the velocity and turbulence of the water flowing through the control measure, and facilitate the settling of sediment from the water before discharge. | 55 | Erosion and Sedimentation Control |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1644 | # of small scale push-up or diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 281 | The number of full barriers to fish passage for all life stages that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the estuarine zone. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| 1645 | # of small scale push-up or diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 282 | The number of full barriers to fish for all life stages that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| 1646 | # of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 283 | The number of partial barriers that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the estuarine zone. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. ... (truncated for report) | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1647 | # of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 284 | The number of partial barriers that are addressed by removal of a small scale push-up or diversion dam at a worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 84 | Remove/Install Diversion |
| 1648 | # of large scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 285 | The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. - Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat inclu ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1649 | # of large scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 286 | The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, sal ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1650 | # of large scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 287 | The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1651 | # of large scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 288 | The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1652 | # of small scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 289 | The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that impairs fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes fl ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1653 | # of small scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 290 | The number of large scale hydropower or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Large scale hydropower and diversion dams: Large man-made dams that are used for hydropower generation, or water supply management that pose complete or partial barriers to fish passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, sa ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1654 | # of small scale hydropower and diversion dam full passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 291 | The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that impairs fish passage. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1655 | # of small scale hydropower and diversion dam partial passage barriers in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 292 | The number of small scale push-up or diversion dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Small scale push-up or diversion dam: An earthen push-up dam or small scale concrete diversion dam constructed to divert water for irrigation or hydropower that allows impaired passage. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1656 | # of natural dam full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 293 | The number of natural dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat s ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1657 | # of natural dam partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 294 | The number of natural dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1658 | # of natural dam full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 295 | The number of natural dam full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1659 | # of natural dam partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 296 | The number of natural dam partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Natural dam or barrier: Naturally created barriers to fish passage either in the form of log jams or stream aggradation resulting in subsurface flows from landslides or low flows. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1660 | # of weir full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 297 | The number of weir full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1661 | # of weir partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 298 | The number of weir partial barriers to partial passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are s ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1662 | # of weir full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 299 | The number of weir full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1663 | # of weir partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 300 | The number of weir partial barriers to partial passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Weir: A stream-spanning structure used to facilitate or divert passage of salmon across steep grades; or a structure used by fish hatcheries to divert fish passage for collection or removal. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1664 | # of culvert full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 301 | The number of culvert full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from w ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1665 | # of culvert partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 302 | The number of culvert partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1666 | # of culvert full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 303 | The number of culvert full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1667 | # of culvert partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 304 | The number of culvert partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the freshwater non-tidal zone. -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc., or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to tidal influence. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1668 | # of tidegate full passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 305 | The number of tidegate full barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Full barrier: A complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life history stages. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodpl ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1669 | # of tidegate partial passage barriers removed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 306 | The number of tidegate partial barriers to fish passage removed at a specified worksite in the estuarine zone. -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Partial barrier: A barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life history stages. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, e.g., high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers, etc. or other variables that may allow some fish past, but not others. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and w ... (truncated for report) | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1670 | # of tidegate full passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 307 | ; Tidegate: a structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. ; Full Barrier: is a complete barrier to fish migration, preventing passage for all life stages. to fish passage.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |
| 1671 | # of tidegate partial passage barriers removed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 308 | ; Tidegate: a structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. ; Partial Barrier: is a barrier to fish migration, preventing passage to specific life stages of life history diversity types. These barriers may be temporal in nature or limit passage due to obstructions, i.e. high flow, low flow, temperature, physical barriers etc. or other variables that allow may some fish past, but not others. ; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 85 | Remove/Breach Fish Passage Barrier |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1672 | # of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 309 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1673 | # of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 310 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1674 | # of acres of habitat treated by full dike removal in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 311 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1675 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 312 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1676 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 313 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1677 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike breaching in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 314 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1678 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 315 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1679 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 316 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1680 | # of acres of habitat treated by dike setbacks in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 317 | Identify the total acres of habitat treated in this habitat zone.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1681 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 318 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functio ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1682 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 319 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1683 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Riparian zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 320 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Riparian: A riparian zone is the transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a rivers floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream; and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as ""Estuarine Habitat"" for Pisces).; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the a ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1684 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 321 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi -enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1685 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 322 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi -enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike ... (truncated for report) | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1686 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 323 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi -enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1687 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Full removal in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 324 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Full removal: removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1688 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike breaching in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 325 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike breaching: opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydrolic connectivity, but functionality may be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1689 | # of miles of dike removed or modified by Dike Setbacks in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 326 | The length of dike treated, or removed in miles. Report the full length of dike removed to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached report the cumulative length of openings created.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Dike Setbacks: may remove sections of a dike partially to restore habitat, but create new dikes limiting the area that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. ; | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1690 | # of acres of riparian habitat created | 10/1/2010 | | 327 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Creation: The manipu ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1691 | # of acres of riparian habitat restored/re-established | 10/1/2010 | | 328 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Habitat restoration/re- ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1692 | # of acres of riparian habitat rehabilitated/enhanced | 10/1/2010 | | 329 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the riparian habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Riparian: Transition zone between aquatic and upland habitat typically within a river's floodplain. These habitats are related to and influenced by surface or subsurface waters, especially the margins of streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, seeps, and ditches between land and a stream and above the average high watermark, or bank full height. Plant communities along the river and lake margins are called riparian vegetation, characterized by hydrophilic plants. This includes floodplain habitat, which may be restored to properly functioning conditions. (This excludes floodplain habitat influenced by the tides, which is classified as "Estuarine Habitat" for Pisces.) -Habitat rehabilitation/ ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1693 | # of acres of estuarine habitat created | 10/1/2010 | | 330 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or b ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1694 | # of acres of estuarine habitat restored/re-established | 10/1/2010 | | 331 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation o ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1695 | # of acres of estuarine habitat rehabilitated/enhanced | 10/1/2010 | | 332 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the estuary habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of t ... (truncated for report) | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1696 | # of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat created | 10/1/2010 | | 333 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site, where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment (creation) results in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1697 | # of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat restored/re -established | 10/1/2010 | | 334 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1698 | # of acres of freshwater non-tidal habitat rehabilitated/enhanced | 10/1/2010 | | 335 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the freshwater non-tidal habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions of degraded wetland, or to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. It does not result in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1699 | # of acres of upland habitat created | 10/1/2010 | | 336 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat created in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Creation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site, where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment (creation) results in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1700 | # of acres of upland habitat restored/re-established | 10/1/2010 | | 337 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat restored in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Habitat restoration/re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |
| 1701 | # of acres of upland habitat rehabilitated/enhanced | 10/1/2010 | | 338 | Identify the total acres of wetland habitat enhanced in the upland habitat zone. To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the protected habitat zone times the average width of the protected habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft./acre. -Upland: Habitat upslope of the riparian and instream habitat zone with non-hydrophilic plants, unless part of an isolated wetland, which occurs outside the hyporheic, or floodplain/riparian zone. -Habitat rehabilitation/enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions of degraded wetland, or to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. It does not result in a gain in wetland acres. | 181 | Create, Restore, and/or Enhance Wetland |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1702 | # of culverts installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 339 | Enter the number of culverts installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. Culverts can be made of many different materials; steel, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and concrete are the most common. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes f ... (truncated for report) | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1703 | # of tidegates installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 340 | Enter the number of tidegates installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Tidegate: A structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the t ... (truncated for report) | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1704 | # of bridges installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 341 | Enter the number of bridges installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Bridge: Installation, improvement/upgrade or replacement of a bridge over a stream to provide/improve salmonid passage under a road. The bridge allows for passage underneath with a semi-natural stream bed. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tide ... (truncated for report) | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1705 | # of natural stream crossings installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 342 | Enter the number of natural stream crossings (road crossing removal) installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Removal of stream road crossing and the affiliated road structures so that the stream flows unimpeded with a natural stream bed. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1706 | # of rock fords installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 343 | Enter the number of rock fords installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Rock ford: Placement of a crushed gravel reinforced track through stream that still allows unimpeded stream flow. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1707 | # of fish ladders installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 344 | Enter the number of fish ladders installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Fish ladder installed or improved: A fishway with a series of shallow steps down or chutes which water is allowed to flow; designed to permit salmon to circumvent artificial barriers such as power dams and locks as the salmon migrate to the ocean or upstream to spawn. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includ ... (truncated for report) | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1708 | # of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 345 | Enter the number of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Weirs or fishway chutes or pools: Placement of an engineered bypass for salmonids to pass more safely around a barrier (other than fish ladder). This includes bedrock chutes, weirs, rock boulder step pools, and chutes constructed/roughened in bed rock. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat ... (truncated for report) | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1709 | # of culverts installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 346 | Enter the number of culverts installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Culvert: Conduit used to enclose a flowing body of water. It may be used to allow water to pass underneath a road, railway, or embankment for example. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1710 | # of Tidegates improved in the Freshwater Non-Tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | 9/30/2010 | 347 | The count of barriers upgraded is the total number of fish passage barriers improved/enhanced at a specified worksite.; Freshwater Non-Tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone.; Tidegate: a structure providing an opening through which water may flow freely when the tide sets in one direction, but which closes automatically and prevents the water from flowing in the other direction. ; | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1711 | # of bridges installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 348 | Enter the number of bridges installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Bridge: Installation, improvement/upgrade or replacement of a bridge over a stream to provide/improve salmonid passage under a road. The bridge allows for passage underneath with a semi-natural stream bed. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1712 | # of natural stream crossings installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 349 | Enter the number of natural stream crossings (road crossing removal) installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Road crossing removal: Removal of stream road crossing and the affiliated road structures so that the stream flows unimpeded with a natural stream bed. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1713 | # of rock fords installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 350 | Enter the number of rock fords installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Rock ford: Placement of a crushed gravel reinforced track through stream that still allows unimpeded stream flow. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1714 | # of fish ladders installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 351 | Enter the number of fish ladders installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Fish ladder installed or improved: A fishway with a series of shallow steps down or chutes which water is allowed to flow; designed to permit salmon to circumvent artificial barriers such as power dams and locks as the salmon migrate to the ocean or upstream to spawn. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1715 | # of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 352 | Enter the number of weirs or fishway chutes or pools installed to improve fish passage at a specified worksite. (Based on WE guidance this should typically be 1 structure per WE.) -Weirs or fishway chutes or pools: Placement of an engineered bypass for salmonids to pass more safely around a barrier (other than fish ladder). This includes bedrock chutes, weirs, rock boulder step pools, and chutes constructed/roughened in bed rock. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 184 | Install Fish Passage Structure |
| 1716 | # of miles of channel treated in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 353 | The length of channel treated is the total length of main or side channel habitat improved. To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of channel treated by 5,280 feet/mile. -Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1717 | # of miles of channel treated in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 354 | The length of channel treated is the total length of main or side channel habitat improved. To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of channel treated by 5,280 feet/mile. -Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1718 | # of lbs of salmonid carcass fertilizer added | 10/1/2010 | | 355 | Identify the weight of the salmonid carcasses released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1719 | # of lbs of carcass analog/fish meal brick fertilizer added | 10/1/2010 | | 356 | Identify the weight of the carcass analog/fish meal brick nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1720 | # of lbs of liquid fertilizer added | 10/1/2010 | | 357 | Identify the weight of the liquid nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. -Liquid Fertilizer: Liquid nutrients used to change nutrient loads to increase primary productivity. Note: for the weight of the liquid fertilizer, use the mass of the fertilizer prior to mixing with water. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1721 | # of lbs of other nutrient fertilizer added | 10/1/2010 | | 358 | Identify the weight of the other types of nutrients released into the stream for nutrient enrichment. | 44 | Enhance Nutrients Instream |
| 1722 | Will water craft, heavy equipment, or other equipment be used from outside the local watershed as part of work performed under this contract? | 10/1/2010 | | 391 | Please select yes if water craft, heavy equipment, or other equipment from outside the local watershed will be used during performance of work in the contract. Implement standard protocols or BMPs to meet the intent of federal, state, and local aquatic and terrestrial invasive species prevention guidelines. Aquatic Invasive Species Guidance: Uniform Decontamination Procedures: http://www.aquaticnuisance.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/Recommended-Protocols-and-Standards-for-Watercraft-Interception-Programs-for-Dreissenid-Mussels-in-the-Western-United-States-September-8.pdf Coordinated Plan of Interior Columbia Basin agencies: http://100thmeridian.org/ActionTeams/Columbia/CRB%20Dreissenid%20Rapid%20Response%20Plan%20OCTOBER%201%202008.pdf Aquatic Nuisance Species newsletter: http://www.aquaticnuisance.org/newsletters Website for preventive practices for recreational users: http://protectyourwaters.net/prevention/prevention_generic.php Columbia River Basin Quagg ... (truncated for report) | 165 | Produce Environmental Compliance Documentation |
| 1723 | # of years treated | 10/1/2010 | | 392 | Enter the number of years a plant removal treatment has been applied to the worksite. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1724 | # of miles of streambank protected | 10/1/2010 | | 393 | To calculate the length of riparian bank habitat protected in miles, measure the streambank length protected by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channels or inlets. | 92 | Lease Land |
| 1725 | Full dike removal | 10/1/2010 | | 394 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether full removal of a dike was applied to the project area. Full removal removes the full length of dike in the project area such that full connectivity and full functionality is restored. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1726 | Partial dike removal | 10/1/2010 | | 395 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether partial removal of a dike was applied to the project area. Partial removal removes major lengths of the dike but may leave some sections of the dike intact. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1727 | Dike breaching | 10/1/2010 | | 396 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether breaching was applied to the project area. Dike breaching opens small sections or gaps in the dike to allow for hydraulic connectivity, but functionality may still be impaired by the remaining large portions of the dike. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1728 | Dike setback | 10/1/2010 | | 397 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether dike setbacks were applied to the project area. A dike setback is used in conjunction with breaching, full removal, or partial removal in a manner where new dikes are created limiting the area of floodplain that is connected to the stream or riparian zone. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1729 | Dike height reduction | 10/1/2010 | | 398 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a dike elevation change was applied to the project area. An elevation change lowers the overall height of the dike to allow for over-topping during higher flows to help mitigate flooding effects. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1730 | # of miles of dike removed or treated | 10/1/2010 | | 399 | The length of dike treated or removed, in miles. Report the full length of dike removed or altered to match natural conditions. If the dike was breached, report the cumulative length of openings created. | 180 | Enhance Floodplain/Remove, Modify, Breach Dike |
| 1731 | # of miles of streambank protected by fence maintenance | 10/1/2010 | | 400 | This metric is required only when O&M maintains a fence. Measure the streambank length maintained by using the route of the center of channel. The measurement should reflect the center of channel counted for the right side, if looking downstream; or left side looking downstream; or both, if both banks are protected. This excludes the length of streambank associated with side channel or inlets. | 186 | Operate and Maintain Habitat/Passage/Structure |
| 1732 | Type of channel modification: side channel added | 10/1/2010 | | 401 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether the action modifies or creates main channel habitat which increases or decreases the channel length or width to improve overall channel form or length. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1733 | # of acres protected by fence maintenance | 10/1/2010 | | 402 | This is only required when O&M maintains a fence and there is no active lease associated with the land under WE# 92, Lease Land. To calculate acres, use the average length x width in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. | 186 | Operate and Maintain Habitat/Passage/Structure |
| 1734 | # of acres maintained | 10/1/2010 | | 403 | This is required when O&M maintains vegetation to support growth for beneficial plant species. Identify the total acres of habitat treated. The treatment area is the unit area where maintenance techniques are applied. (Spot treatment of chemicals or other techniques should only report the area chemicals are actually applied.)To calculate acres, use a GIS program or approximate the value by multiplying the total length of the treated habitat zone times the average width of the treated habitat zone in feet / divided by 43,560 sq. ft/acre. | 22 | Maintain Vegetation |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

| Metric ID | Metric Name | Association Start Date | Association End Date | Association Guidance ID | Metric Guidance Relative To This Work Element | WE ID | Work Element Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1735 | # of miles of channel created in the freshwater non-tidal zone | 10/1/2010 | | 404 | The length of channel created is only the length of new or restored main or side channel habitat, not the existing habitat. To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of channel treated by 5,280 feet/mile. - Freshwater non-tidal: Habitat with freshwater flowing in a channel or watercourse, including lakes, ponds, and adjacent areas below the high water mark that is not subject to the tidal influence of the estuarine zone. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1736 | # of miles of channel created in the estuarine zone | 10/1/2010 | | 405 | The length of channel created is only the length of new or restored main or side channel habitat, not the existing habitat. To calculate the length in miles, divide the total length (in feet) of channel treated by 5,280 feet/mile. Estuarine: Habitat that is part of a semi-enclosed coastal body of water that is subject to the ebb and flow of tides, with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the nearshore marine zone. This includes habitat impacted by the highest high and lowest low tides of a year. Estuaries are environments whose pH, salinity, and water levels are subject to the ebb and flow of tides, and the physical and chemical properties of the river that feeds the estuary and the ocean from which it derives its salinity. This habitat includes floodplain/riparian habitat subject to inundation from the tides. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1737 | Biological plant removal | 10/1/2010 | | 406 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a biological treatment was used to remove or maintain plant species. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1738 | Herbicide plant removal | 10/1/2010 | | 407 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether herbicide was used to remove or maintain plant species. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1739 | Mechanical plant removal | 10/1/2010 | | 408 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether mechanical treatment (mowing, weed eating, scalping, or manually digging) was used to remove plant species. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1740 | Conduct controlled burn | 10/1/2010 | | 409 | Select "yes" or "no" to indicate whether a controlled burn was used to remove or maintain plant species. | 53 | Remove Vegetation |
| 1741 | Type of channel modification: main channel added | 10/1/2010 | | 410 | Select "yes" or "no" if the if the action modifies or creates off channel habitat to support migration or rearing survival. | 30 | Realign, Connect, and/or Create Channel |
| 1742 | # of pools created | 10/1/2010 | | 411 | Identify the number of pools that are created to enhance channel complexity. A pool is defined as a deep or still place in a stream. | 29 | Increase Instream Habitat Complexity and Stabilization |
| 1743 | Average buffer width | 10/1/2010 | | 412 | The average width of habitat buffer of estuarine or riparian habitat protected by the installation of a fence (in feet). | 40 | Install Fence |
| 1744 | # of miles of fence installed | 10/1/2010 | | 413 | The length of fence installed in miles. Miles may be calculated by estimating the total number of feet installed and dividing by 5,280 ft/mile. | 40 | Install Fence |

# Metric-Work Element Association Report

This report summarizes 535 data records that are available for download and independent analysis in **structured text format** (.TXT) and in **Excel 2003** (.XLS) format.